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REPLY TO: 1634 W. HAZELWOOD STREET PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85015 TELEPHONE (602) 277-6053

Richard E. Mieritz

GEOLOGY EXPLORATION EVALUATION FEASIBILITY OPERATION

MINING CONSULTANT

ARIZONA REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST

July 13, 1974

LETTER OF CERTIFICATION

I, Richard E. Mieritz of 1634 W. Haselwood Street, #2, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, does hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a mining engineer, graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1939.
- (2) I have practised my profession continuously since then, receiving my Arizona State Registration as a Mining Engineer in 1956 and my Arizona State Registration as a Geologist in 1970, being a member in good standing.
- (3) The report to which this letter is attached and part of, has been prepared on the basis of personal observations on and of the property, on the writers general knowledge of the area and the review and study of available factual data.
- (4) I have no direct nor indirect interest in the property.
- (5) I have no direct nor indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the properties or the securities of BX Development Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Canada, or its affiliates.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. Mierits, Mining Consultant, Phoenix, Arizons. GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

A

and

EXPLORATION

REPORT

on the

MONITOR MINE PROPERTY

Pinal County, Arizona

by

Richard E. Mieritz Mining Consultant Phoenix, Arizona

July 13, 1974

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INCLUDED EXHIBITS:

Colored Photograph, Pearl Handle Open Pit.

Map No. 1 - Regional Geology and Index Map, Central Pinal County, Az. Map No. 2 - Claim Map, Monitor Mine, Pinal County, Arizona. Map No. 3 - Geologic Map, Monitor Mine, Pinal County, Arizona. Map No. 4 - Surface Map, Monitor Mine, Pinal County, Arizona.

INTRODUCTION:

At the request of Mr. Steve Radvak and authorization by BX Development Ltd., both of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, the writer visited and examined the Monitor Mine copper property on June 23, 1974. Accompanying the writer were Messrs Lester R. Cox and James Simpson, Miami, Arizona and Vancouver, B. C., respectively.

The Monitor Mine property is adjacent to and on the northeast boundary of Kennecotts Pearl Handle open pit and property, Ray, Arizona, in Pinal County and in particular in the Dripping Springs mountains in T. 2 & 3 S., R. 14 E., G. and S. R. B. and M. (See Map Nos 1 and 2).

The writer has prepared the following report which is based on a personal field examination of the general geology and mineralized areas, on the writers personal general geologic knowledge of the area and upon the review and study of available factual data as surface Maps, srill hole assays, etc. as provided by Mr. L. R. Cox.

PROPERTY, LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY:

The property consists of 109 standard lode mining claims, some of which are fractions, thus it is difficult to ascertain the acreage, except as an approximate figue of 1,800 acres. The following lists the claim names and their Docket and Page numbers as recorded in Pinal County Recorders Office, Florence, Arizona.

	Kecc	necorded			
Claim Name	Docket	Page			
Woodrow Wilson		11			
Lincoln	42	180			
Richmond Annex	42	183			
Richmond	42	187			
Mountain Maid	42	188			
Tueson	42	189			
Black Eagle	42	190			
Merrimae	42	191			
Star	42	192			
Admiral Dewey	42	193			
Cumberland	42	194			
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Allis Chalmers	184	530			
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LeTourneau	184	532			
Mackh	184	533			
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White	184	535			
Reo	184	538			
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Edsel	584	541			

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		Rec	orded
Claim Name		Docket	Page
Silver Canvon No. 3 Amended		184	543
Silver Cenvon No. 2 Amended		184	544
Silwan Canyon No. 1 Amandad		184	545
CAlman Campon No. 1 Abaanah Ka		180	465 469
Sliver canyon no. 4 through no.	1	TOW	407 400
Silver Canyon No. 0		171	590
Talco		195	400
Mennen		195	401
Max Factor		195	402
Joy		195	403
Springfield	test in	195	404
Symons		195	405
Seamon		195	406
Shaumaa		195	407
Di en ante		195	408
Flonger Defender		105	100
BUIIALO		177	409
Carco		195	410
TwentietheCentury		196	150
FWD Amended		196	151
Mercury		196	152
Berger		197	274
Timlein		197	275
Monavaha		197	276
Champion		107	277
Sad a		107	278
SF10		171	270
International		17/	617
Onan		197	280
Buick		197	281
Murphy		197	282
Flarherty		197	283
Arizona Amended		199	330
Armeo		199	331
Cummings		199	332
Hensley		199	333
Tolentth No. 1 through No. 3		100	334 336
torouron was I cutadin was 1		100	500
Matthe Ma h Ma f		100	EOI - E02
Telsmith ad. 4, ad. 7		177	771- 774
AOCKET NO. 1 Through NO. 0		199	373- 370
Haley No. 1 and No. 3		201	121- 122
Heley No. 5 and No. 8		201	123-124
Haloy No. 12 and No. 9		201	125-126
Lehigh No. 3 and No. 4		201	129-1990
Lohigh No. 9		201	131
Haley No. 14 and No. 15		201	564- 565
Haley No. 16 through No. 18		201	566- 568
Halay No. 6 and No. 7		202	165- 166
Halay No. 10. No. 11 and No. 12		202	167- 160
Tabiah No. 5 and No. 6		202	120- 124
Long and No. 0		CVE	1/0- 1/1
Lonigh BO. 10		202	174
Mionigan		555	479
Wabco		555	480
Scott No. 1 through No. 5	1	588	944-948
Scott No. 6 (also known as Lehi	gh No. 1)	588	949

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		Rec	orded
Claim Name		Docket	Page
Scott No. 7 (also known as Lehigh No. Haley No. 2 Am ^a d., No. 4 Am ^a d., No. 7 and No. 8 Amended.	2) Am [*] d.,	588 588	951- 954
Ingersol Hobert		630 630	485 486

The claims are located in all or parts of Sections 36, T. 2 S., R. 13 E., Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 T. 2 S., R. 14 E., Section 1 T. 3 S., R. 13 E., and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, T. 3 S., R. 14 E. in and on top of the Dripping Springs mountains as well as on parts of the eastern and western slopes in the particular area. The general terrain is relatively steep and rough.

The mining town of Ray, just east of State Route 177. is about 15 miles southeast from Superior, Arizona, which in turn is about 70 miles east on U. S. Highway 60 of Phoenix, Arizona. The Monitor Mine property, can not however, be approached from Ray, or the west side of Dripping Springs mountains, instead, access to the property is through Globe, Arizona.

Travel to the property requires 4 wheel drive vehicle. As one approaches Globe from the west (eastward travel) on U. S. Highway 60 from Phoenix, a traffic signal is encountered at a "Y" and a Railroad underpass; the right arm (straight ahead) is the truck route, the left arm the City business route (most easy to follow). Using this traffic light as a starting point -- use left arm of "Y" - business route of U. S. Highway 60 for 1.8 miles through town to the Junction of U. S. 60 and U. S. 70 (U. S. 60 to Showlow, U. S. 70 to Safford). Take U. S. 70 for 2.0 miles to Junction with State Route 77, turning right onto Route 77 to the south. Mile post 154 will be seen after 16 miles of travel on Route 77 and 0.3 miles beyond is the Dripping Springs Road Junction on the right. Travel this gravel rancher type road - County maintained in part - for 1.8 miles to fork in road - take right arm for 7.3 miles in a northwesterly direction to a second fork - again taking the right arm. Continued travel for 1.7 miles is a third fork. Using the left arm-"uporeek or wash" for 0.3 miles is a fourth fork just after leaving the wash. Taking the left arm, it crosses another wash or creek and leads to the top of the mountain range (a pass) and an area of several cuts, tranches and large pits. This point is in the area of the Monitor and Richmond claims. A trail to the southwest from this pint does lead to Ray and is said to be an old stage coach road from Globe, but is not now travellable by vehicle.

FACILITIES:

No gas or electricity is available at or near the property. Unless one of the nearby springs can be developed, hauling of water for drilling would be required - presumably obtainable at Dripping Springs wash. Mention is made in an old report - 1919 - that a tunnel or Adit on the Monitor claim was providing water sufficient to serve a large number of cattle. The writer saw no water in the immediate area.

- 3 -

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT and PRODUCTION:

As with the area around Globe, these mountains were prospected primarily for gold and silver and some of the heavily ironised structures in the area of the Monitor claim were prospected, mined and some tonnage shipped, probably Silver City, New Mexico. The copper content or presence was usually of secondary importance to these prospectors unless the grade was in excess of say 10%. A 1929 report by Mining Engineer Thomas F. Weedin covering the Monitor, Richmond, Dewey, Tucson, Mountain View, Cumberland and Merrimae claims indicates in general that structures of 1% to 5 or 6 feet wide and carrying high silver and copper values, example 50 to 300 ounces of silver and 7 to 27% copper, were mined. The report indicates ore was shipped but that smelter returns could not be located.

As part of the annual assessment work, Mr. Lester Cox drilled 9 percussion holes for the owner of the property, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hagen, Globe, Arizona, on the Richmond claim to depths of 130 to 155 feet, taking five foot samples and assaying each. These reports are in the hands of the writer. (See Map No. 4)

In year 1971, Ranchers Exploration Co., operators of the Eluebird Mine, Miami, Arizona drilled 9 percussion holes to depths of 95 to 250 feet. These holes were also sampled each five feet and assayed. The assay reports are in the hands of the writer. (see Map No. 4)

Two diamond core holes were drilled but records of these are not available. (See Map No. 4)

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The general geology in the Ray area, including the Dripping Springs Mts. is a complex of Fre-Cambrian schist, Cembrian to Tertiary diabase, Fre-Cambrian Apache group which locally includes the Mescal limestone, Dripping Springs quartaite, Sarnes and/or Scanlan conglomerates and Pioneer shale, the Cambrian Troy quartaite, Carboniferous- Devonian limestones and other sediments, Larimide granite and related crystalline intrusive rocks and Tertiary dacite.

There are many major and minor faults and structures in the area, many of which are probably due to the activity of the Laramide granite and related crystalline intrusive rocks of the area which are actually part of the Schults granite outcropping to the north of the property and west-southwest of Ray.

The claimed area hosts a majority of the rocks previously mentioned as well as many of the faults and/or structures. Unfortunately, no surface geological map of the claimed area has either not been completed, or if such mapping was completed by others, such is not available. The writer has "sketched in" the general surface geology on Map No. 3. The property covers about three square miles in area, thus, the "sketching" completed by the writer is strictly a "sketch".

MINERALIZATION:

Kennecotts Pearl Handle Pit is a mass of oxides and sulphides of copper mineralization in the schist, related granitic crystalline rocks, diabase and sediments and a spectacular sight when viewed from the "Public" observation area on the west bank of the Pit - looking east, from north to south, 180° of view. The bluish, greenish oxide zones, the heavily ironised zones and the lighter sulphide copper zones are clearly distinguishable. (See included photograph).

The major trend of the zones of mineralization appear to be northeast toward the Monitor Mine property. Kennecott has claims in this direction. (See Claim Map No. 2).

At the Monitor Mine property, much higher in elevation than the Fearl Handle Fit, the old prospectors completed much work on the heavy ironized structures, usually 2 to 6 feet wide and trending northeast, slightly northwest and/or east-west. These structures and/or faults occur in the schist, the limestones and shale, in quartaites and in a porpyry - so designated by Thomas F. Weedin, author of the early report.

The mined structures contained, according to Weedin, copper sulphides and sulphurits, cuprite, "peacock copper", virgin silver, bromides, sulphides and chloride of silver. The caved underground workings examined by Weedin are not now accessible, however, examination of the residual limonites on and near the surface in the area of the structures indicates to the writer that the mineralized zones would contain chalcopyrite, chalcocite, probably bornite as well as the silver mineral argentite.

Mr. Weedin points out that the gangue of the structures is silica (quarta) limespar (calcite) and in some instances a porphyry rock. Accompanying all structures is a heavy talc selvage - indicating most structures are faults with movement in some direction.

A second mode of mineralization occurs and appears to be confined to localized exposures of the Pioneer shale which outcrops near the ridge top on the Richmond claim. Here the shale has fractures at a slight angle to the shale strike and a dip slightly greater than normal to the shale dip. These fractures are filled with the copper oxides - malachite and azurite. Only occasionally does this mineralization "seep" into the bedding planes of the shale, or in some instances, the quartzites. This mode of mineralization, partially explored by percussion drilling, appears to be limited in tonnage and grade. (See Map No. 4).

A third mode of mineralization is that similar to the Pearl Handle Fit low grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralization in the schist and granite related crystalline intrusive rocks.

During his examination, the writer observed and viewed a wide, 100 to 250 feet, some of rock discoloration trending in a northeast defection from the Pearl Handle Pit towards, to and beyond the Richmond claim. The discoloration is due to the presence of limonites and the varied color of the rock itself - granite and related crystalline intrusive rocks, contained within the zone. This is a major structural feature which may well be the "feeder" of the subordinate mineralization in the narrow veins and in the fractures of the Pioneer shale as exhibited on the Richmond-Monitor claims.

Although the some is open continuously observable and traceable foot by foot on the surface, it does extend from the east bank of the Pearl Handle Fit (just left of the most southerly "blue zone" in the included photograph), north northeast across the lower foothills and up Rustler Gulch to the pass on the Richmond claim (not on photograph but to the upper left) into the Monitor claim and down Silver Creek past the area called the old camp (old building in disrepair). The writer has viewed this zone from the top of the Monitor property looking down and southwesterly and from the Pearl Handle Fit looking up and northeasterly to the pass area.

The surface-wise appearance and disappearance is no doubt due to the irregularity of outline of the intrusive which is quite a normal condition. At some depth this condition should resolve into one continuous mass.

The second "blue zone" (the most southerly in the photograph) is a similar zone and trends more northeasterly. It also is observable looking northeasterly from the Pearl Handle Pit but probably not quite as pronounced, as the other zone, where it crosses the lower foothills and more or less up Jimmies Luck Gulch towards the southeast two tièrs of the Monitor claims, viz: The Talco and Max Factor claims. This zone may be as strong as the first discribed zone, however, it is not as prominent surface-wise and thus not so easily traceable. The thick sediments in the southern and southeast portion of the Monitor Mine property may well hide this structure.

PROPERTY POTENTIAL

The copper oxide mineralization hosted by the Pioneer shale appears to be quite limited as indicated by the past percussion drilling, thus, little potential exists in this area.

Adequate exploration by drilling could possibly develop a half million tons of ore as narrow, high grade copper-silver vein material which might average 5.0% copper and 30 ounces silver per ton. This potential could be considered as a secondary target.

The important target-and potential- in the opinion of the writer, is the large north-northeast trending structural zone and its sister, toothe southeast, both of which traverse the country side from the Pearl Handle Pit to well within the Monitor group of claims.

EXPLORATION REQUIREMENTS - COSTS:

The Monitor Mine property is large in area - 1800 or more acres, difficult to traverse because of the steep and rough terrain, somewhat complex in its geologyand with mineralization targets that appear minimal at the onset. It is for these reasons that a geological map of the claims does not exist. The history of former leasees suggests the "hunt-peck" approach on selected small targets.

Exploration and development of this property requires and deserves a systematic time consuming and expensive approach.

The following step by step program is recommended and necessary to good proceedural exploration. Part of the program might be considered as a "fact finding" phase in order to provide sufficient evidence on which to base placement of drill holes to the best advantage, type drill to be used and depths of such holes.

- 1. Triangulation control for the property.
- Stadia-transit sub-triangulation for control of property outline and claims, geological mapping and geophysical surveys.
- 3. Geological mapping of the property, covering the areas of interest first and moving outward as far as required.
- 4. A detailed geophysical survey for the property as determined by the mapped geology and including I. P., magnetic and any other method which may be adaptable and useful for the area.
- 5. Opening of the various caved workings, particularly the Adits which were driven on these high grade copper-silver veins.
- Rehabilitation of existing roads and construction of new roads, drill sites, etc
- 7. Exploratory drilling as diamond core with rotary or percussion as "fillin" if required.

The writer estimates the following budget for the suggested program, as outlined above, would be as :

Phase It

Triangulation Survey	\$	10,000
Stadia-transit sub-triangulation	\$	8,000
Geological Mapping	\$	22,000,-
Geophysical Surveys	\$	60,000
Underground rehabilitation-opening of caves	\$	9.000
Road rehabilitation and new construction	\$	13,000
Exploratory drilling (estimate 15,000 feet)	8	320,000

Total Phase I

\$ 442.000.-

The above items or programs includes, where applicable, expenses and travel of personnel associated with the program.

If the results of Phase I, including the drilling are satisfactory, encouraging, etc, the writer foresees an expanded Phase II program expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.-, mostly as drilling costs.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Mierits, Mining Consultant, Phoenix, Arizona.



Photograph taken from Fublic observation Area of Kennecotts Fearl Handle Open Fit (copper) on the West Bank of the Fit. Looking East to East Bank of Fit and Dripping Springs Mountains in the background. Note sediments in mountain range, displacement of sediments by faulting and possible anticlinal limb resulting from intrusive action to north, or left of picture.







WY: Sonora Huii Substation	Indian Spring 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
	LEGEND 159 db - Tertiary diabase. 904 coll-Carboniterous - Devonian Sediments, un differentiated. 187 et - Cambrian - Troy Quartzite. 193 Au - Pre-Cambrian - Apache group, limestone, Dripping Springs guartzite. 199 seh - Pre-Cambrian Schist, Pinal (?).	GEOLOGIC MAP MONITOR MINE Pinal County, Arizona SCALE: 1"= 1000 ft. JULY, 1974 R. E. Mierit
		MAP N=

Sc. 1.5 Por Consituer VER; W-SILVER . Malo. hole 50 VENY COUD CUASILVER Cop Sister NOS NOLE No 1! holf CUDSILVER Cap SILVER AE 1.5 Cool) Cop_51462 HAD hole 150 Prog hole 50, 163. FIRE OF EUT 50' DEEP VERY GOOD VERY GOOD CUP SILVIN COPSIVER Geod V 32 CUT Mob. Jule 50. Cap Siver CON SILVER old RICHMOND CLIIM -0140 S. Aut E 50 EDG OF OPE HONITOR GLAMS luo h

Aq 0.04 Hale# 2-60-65 Nale #I- NG 5 to 60 = 70 0,04-0125 75 0.01 to 0.08 0,60 abant 0.20 Ag. Q175 4.1 75 ÂG BIY about 1.0 Ag 0,50 Hale #8 25-30 0.05 80 35 0.45 1.5 0,12 013 25 Wp & dawn Afale #3 25-30 40 Q.75 3,7 1.90 7.4 32 45 0.90 B.04 n. 12 4.4 2.42 19.1 40 45 fi31 51 50 0.40 213 Agabant 0.5 0.52 50 55 0.30 O.C 0.07 0.8 55 1.0 0,50 2,0 105 0.88 3.6 Hole # 4 NG 70 0,80 3.4 Oilon less 75 1.05 317 Ag form 0,4 to 0,6 80 0.80 1.2 Ag Hole # 5 5-10 0.41 2.0 85 0135 112 15 0.45 2.4 90 R.30 0.9 bal. lips then 0.10 95 0108 1.4 Agabaut a.30 Balance aroz to 0.14 Ag_ Hole #4 25-30 0.10 0:3 Nale # 9 Non 0,01 40 0.14 35 0,48 1,8 40 D181 3.6 35-40 D.03 Mg Jalo # 10 45 0,88 3,1 245° P15 0,2 50 0.87 3,7 55 0.105 50 1.45 4.5 60 0.21 3.8 55 1.05 4.4 65 0110 60 0.70 1.0 Palance O. Lanliss. 65 0.40 1.2 Q17 70 0.40 1.2 75 0.05 0.9 80 0.05 0.3 Bal, 0,03 to 0.14

ASSAYS - Drill Holes - Monitor Mine_ 0.04 60-65-R.M-1 RM-6 0.03 70-75 70- 1.04 80 0,32 75 -1.41 85 0.46 80-0.85 0156 90 85 - 1,07 95 0.69 90 -0,74 100 616 95 0,15 0.52 105 110 0,84 RM-2 0.43 65-70-Q,10 115 75 -0,63 0165 120 Ċ, 80 -0143 125 0130 85 -0.10 130 0,20 Delain liss than D. 16 RM-3 TN 25-30 RM-7- NG, Tu, -0,02 1, heret 35 RM-8 NG. 75-80-0,21 40 1,20 balance To to 0112 45 0.90 RM-9 NG Tito 0.01 50 0,28 55 0.41 60 0,01 R.M.4 65-70 TN 0,20 75 80 0,34 85 0.03 RM-5 NG.

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July 25, 1984

Ken D. Cornelius Patten Exploration Co. Suite 1101 Skyline Plaza Building 6266 N. Swan Road Tucson, AArizona, 85718

Dear Mr. Cornelius:

Thank you for your phone calls of even date with guestionsdabout my July 13, 1974 report on the Monitor Mine, Pinal County, Arizona.

Herewith as you requested, a print of Map No. 4--Surface Map (portion of) Monitor Mine which was included in my report referred to previously.

As I mentioned, if it is your desire to have a copy of the complete report with the necessary Maps, I would have to have permission from either Mr. Pexin or Mr. Barbero.

I have colored this print of Map No. 4 just as it was colored colored in the original report.

Will give your office a call the next time I make a visit to the Skyline Country Club area.

I attach my card.

Sincerely,

R. E. Mieritz

Don17 Copy Luose

Jother PK 9 **Registered** article Letter Print Lettra Imprime Envol recommande origin. Insured parcel Insured value 5 origine Colis avec valeur declaree Valour declares 8 Ĕ Office of mailing Bureau de dépot Date of posting Date de depot No. 1 36662 å by th bure Addressee (Name or firm) Nom ou raison sociale du destinataire out le filled mplir pa Street and No. Rue et No. 8 0 Place and country Lieu et Pava DIANODY This receipt must be signed by the addressee or by a person authorized to do so by Pestmark of the office virtue of the regulations of the country of destination, or, if those regulations so officiention provide, by the employee of the office of destination, and returned by the first mail Timbre du pureau imbre automotion de destination directly to the sender. Cet avis doit etre signé par le destinataire ou par une personne v autorisée en vertu des règlements du pays de destination, ou, si ces règlements le comportent, par l'àgent du bureau de destination, et renvoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expediteur The article mentioned above was duly delivered, 10 ly 16 inplei eter a L'envoi mentionne ci-dessus a été dumont livre. Signature of the addressee Signature of the employee of the office Signature: du-destigathire of destination. Signature de l'agent du Lureau de destination

PS Form 2865, July 1971

This is most trustworthy evidence of permanence in a vein. There are also lime spar dykes cutting across the formation parallel with the veins, and in some instance, these dykes form the hanging wall of the veins.

-3-

The Monitor Mine:

2

Is the most extensively developed property of the group. A shaft was sunk on the main or central vein of this claim to a depth of eighty feet, at which point the inflow of water became so strong that it could not be handled by a windlass and bucket and work was suspended. This shaft shows high grade ore all the way down as far as I could go, and the owner informed me that an average sample from below water level assayed 200 ozs. silver and 35% copper per ton. Judging by the ore in sight, I do not doubt the statement. The vein in this shaft gradually widened as depth was attained and at the lowest point reached by me it was fully six feet in width between the porphyry foot and the lime hanging wall. A tunnel was run in the vein to tap and drain this shaft, but unfortunately, through miscalculations, the tunnel was started at too high an elevation.

It was driven in a distance of 200 feet and tapped the shaft about fourteen feet above the bottom of the latter. However, the tunnel was not "dead work" as the greater portion of it was in the ore chute, and for this reason it was extended along the hanging wall sixty-two feet beyond the shaft, making the whole length of the tunnel 262 feet. The vein exposed in this tunnel is over 6 feet wide and carries copper sulphides which according to sample assays give a general average from wall to wall of seven per cent copper and sixty ounces of silver per ton. Besides the main or central lead there are five small veins on the Monitor, running parallel with the main lead, two on the south and three on the north side of the main lead. On the just south vein, and near the 80 foot shaft above described, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of .0 feet.

It shows a pay streak in porphyry, about 4 feet in width, carrying ore which averages by sample assay 75 ounces silver per ton and 25 per cent copper. On the next vein south and but a short distance from the 20 foot shaft above described a 30 foot shaft has been sunk. The apy streak in this shaft is about 3 feet wide and the ore the same grade and character as that of the 20 foot shaft above mentioned. There has been some drifting and "gouging" in the shaft by leasers during the absence of the owners. The first vein north of the main lead shows some high grade lead and copper ore on the surface but it has not been developed to any extent yet. The second lead north of the main lead has been prospected by a sixty foot tunnel, driven in the voin. Thus tunnel shows pay ore from the breast to he face, the pay streak being about three feet in width. This pay streak by sample assay gives a general average of 50 ounces silver per ton and 27 per cent copper. The third vein north of the central lead has been rpospected only by a small open cut which shows a small streak of high grade copper ore carrying a high per cent of iron. About 50 feet from the face of the 262 foot tunnel a drift has been run into the country rock and a winze sunk at the breast of this drift to a depth of ten feet to procure a pure water supply for camp purposes. The water overflows from the winze and runs out through a gutter cut along the bottom of the tunnel. A stream sufficient in volume to water a large number of cattle flows out through this gutter continuously.

The Richmond Mine:

Is the West extension of the Monitor and its central vein is a continuation of the Monitor's central vein. Near the east end of this claim a shaft has been sunk, vertically to a depth of 110 feet, with a 30 foot cross cut at the bottom.

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The timbers forming the collar of the shaft have decayed and some of them given away. They will not support a windlass, consequently I could not go down this shaft. I have been assured, however, by the men who sunk the shaft and made the crosscut, that the latter exposes an ore body 27 feet in width, assaying as high as 200 ounces silver and averaging 27 per cent copper and three hundred feet further west a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 feet on the vein and shows a pay streak about three feet in width and ext_nding from the top to the bottom of the shaft, the ore being the same grade and character as that exposed in the other opening along the central vein. A tunnel was run a distance of 120 feet to connect with the bottom of this shaft and an upraise was made Brom the breast of this tunnel to a height of thirty feet. But this upraise must be extended ten feet or more higher in order to connect with the bottom of the shaft. This will give the shaft a depth of eighty feet. The pay streak in this upraise is 4 feet wide and shows the same grade and character of ore as in the shaft. A 40 foot crosscut was made near the face of the tunnel and the same shows vein matter about 30 feet in width carrying a fair grade of sulphide of copper ore which by assay gives a general average of 7 per cent. At this point the Dewey vein, which has a north and south course, comes into the tunnel and crosses the crosscut. It carries 3 feet of good ore. There are two more veins on the richmond, oneon each side and running parallel with the main or central vein. They have not been prospected to any great extent but where opened show the same high class one found in the principal lead.

The Dewey Mine:

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Lies north of and almost at a right angle to the Monitor and Richmond mines, its vein having a northerly and southerly trend. The Dewey is comparatively a recent discovery and is emploited only by the discovery shaft which has a depth of about 30 feet. This shaft reveals an exceedingly rich pay streak about 20 inches wide, which yields an average of 40 per cent copper and 300 ounces silver per ton. The vein matter is about 3 feet in width.

The Tucson Mine:

Lies between the Deyew and the Richmond and Mohitor and parallel with the latter. It was but recently discovered and is open only by the discovery shaft which is 12 feet deep. It shows a 6 foot vein carrying high grade ore the same in character as that of the sister veins.

The Mountain View:

Abuts the westend of the Tucson claim. Here the formation changes the vein, which is 6 feet wide, lies in a contact, between trap rock and sandstone. This claim has on it two shafts, one thirty and the other ten feet deep. Both are on the vein and show a good grade of lead and copper ore. No assays have been made of this property.

The Cumberland and Merrimac:

Mines lie to the southwest of the Monitor and Richmond and have a northwest and southeast course. They cover the same vein for a length of three thousand feet. The vein has a uniform width of about 4 feet except on the east end of the Merrimac, and carries the same grade and character or ore as that of the Monitor and Richmond veins. On the Cumberland there is only a 14 foot shaft and some open cuts. Near the easterly end of the Merrimac is a large "blow-out" upon which 4 shafts have been sunk to a depth of 12, 25, 30 and 40 feet respectively. All show the same high grade ores carried by the other veins of the group.

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The Ores:

Of the Richmond, Monitor, Dewey, Tucson, Cumberland and Merrimac are remarkably uniform in grade and character. They consist of copper sulphides, and sulphurets, cuprite, "peacock copper," virgin silver, bromides, sulphides and chloride of silver. But the ores of the Mountain View show a predominance of lead.

The Gangues of the Veins:

Are also uniform, being a siliceous material, except at a few points where lime spar has been pushed into the veins and at a few other points where porphyry has intruded and taken the place of the regular vein matter. The walls of the veins are all coated with a heavy talk selvage. There is a large amount of high grade ore in sight in the various workings.

A large amount of rich ore has been shipped from these properties at various times by leasers, but I was unable to get smelter returns from any of the shipments except one in which the owners were themselves interested. This was a shipment of seventeen and one-quarter tons shipped to the Silver City smelter. The shipment netted at the smelter a little over \$4,000.00

Taken as a whole, I do not know of so promising a group of copper prospects in Arizona, taking into account the character and value of the ore so far exposed to view. There are large bodies of ore in other prospects, of course, but none so uniformly high grade in both silver and copper. I am firm in the conviction that these properties, while undergoing systematic and intelligent development, would yield enough high grade shipping ore in a short time to more than cover the purchase price and at the same time leave a large surplus of a high grade second class ore on the dumps.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. WEEDIN, Mining Engineer.

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